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WINONA ONTARIO

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LIMITED
NURSERYMEN ETC
WINONA ONTARIO

Descriptive Catalogue of

FRUIT TREES
FRUIT BUSHES
--AND--
GRAPE VINES

(SECTION No. 1)

WE ISSUE ALSO A SEPARATE CATALOGUE EMBRACING ALL VARIETIES

---OF---

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,
VINES, ROSES, ETC.

AND A SEPARATE CATALOGUE OF

PERENNIAL BORDER PLANTS

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Preparations for Planting

PLOW and subsoil so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Be sure that the land is well drained as no kind of fruit trees will thrive where the soil is saturated with stagnant water except cranberries. New land requires no fertilizing, but old land should be so fertilized as to be in a condition to grow a good crop of corn or wheat. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots remove the sod for a diameter of four or five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut all broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops one-half, except for Fall planting, when it is better to deter top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded, 2 or 3 inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil), light and loose. No staking will be required, except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success we have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the Winter and no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start immediate growth.

Pruning.

We use the greatest care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres are unavoidable, and to preserve the natural balance between roots and tops a proper and judicious pruning is in most cases absolutely necessary. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, as a smooth cut heals much sooner than a bruise. The tops of Fruit Trees should be cut back to the extent of one-half the growth of the previous season, taking care to prune in such manner as to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air. Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned but little—hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for them.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will bear sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees, as the surest in the end to give thorough atisfaction. For small grounds or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

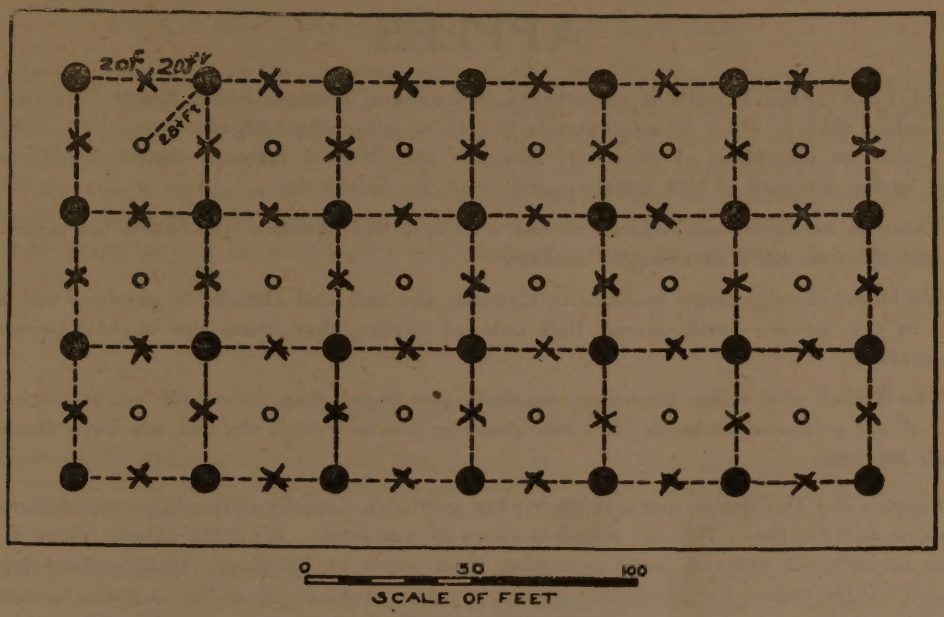
Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	30 to 40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	16 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 9 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 12 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 to 5 feet apart each way
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 6 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4 feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees to an Acre.

40 feet by 40 feet	27	9 feet by 9 feet	538
30 " 30 "	48	8 " 8 "	680
25 " 25 "	70	7 " 4 "	1556
20 " 20 "	110	7 " 3 "	2074
18 " 18 "	135	6 " 6 "	1210
17 " 17 "	150	6 " 3 "	2420
16 " 16 "	170	6 " 2 "	3630
15 " 15 "	205	6 " 1 "	7260
12 " 12 "	300	5 " 5 "	1742
10 " 10 "	435	5 " 3 "	2904
10 " 7 "	622	5 " 2 "	4356
10 " 8 "	544	5 " 1 "	8712
10 " 9 "	484	4 " 4 "	2723
9 " 7 "	691	3 " 3 "	4840
9 " 8 "	605		

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

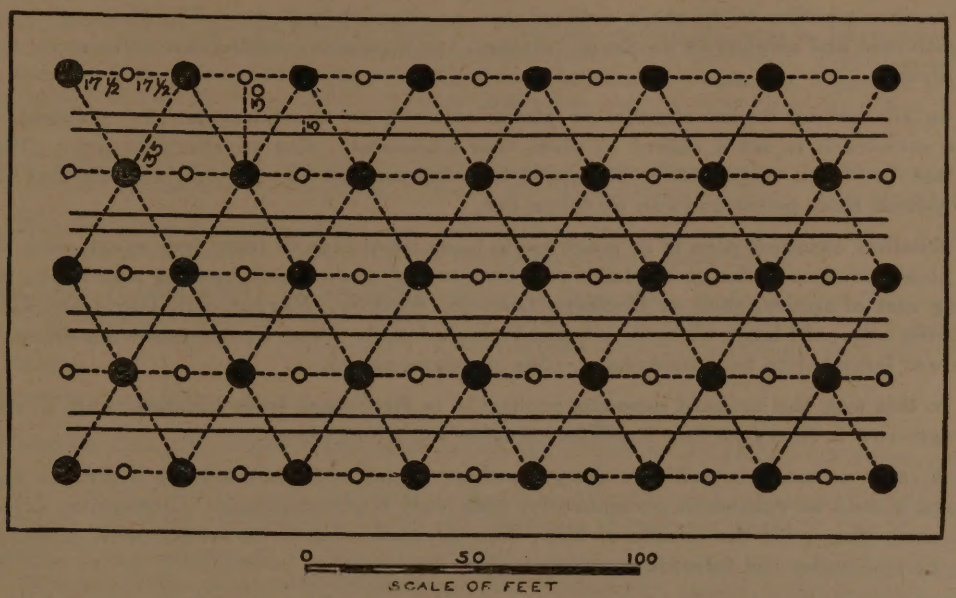


SQUARE SYSTEM.

● Permanent apple tree 40 ft. apart.

O Fillers 40 ft. apart. between the permanent rows and 28 ft. from permanent trees. These should be removed in about 20 years.

X Fillers 20 ft. apart. These could be Plums or Peaches in districts suitable, or some early bearing variety of apples, such as Duchess, Wealthy, Wagner, Ontario, Ben Davis. They should be removed in 10 to 12 years.



DIAGONAL SYSTEM.

● Permanent apple trees, 35 ft. apart.

O Fillers, 17½ ft. apart from permanent trees in same row, crosswise. These can be some early bearing variety of Apples, Peaches or Plums. These should be removed in about 15 years.

═ Either double rows of small fruits like Currants, Gooseberries or Berries, or one single row of Peaches, Plums, or Dwarf Pears. These should be removed in about 10 years.

Diagonal cultivation can be performed much easier by this method of planting than by square method.

APPLES

THE FIRST FRUIT, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

We have, in very large sections in Canada, the soil and climate to produce the best apples in the world—hard, sound, high-colored apples, that bring the highest prices in every market.

The British and other European markets are demanding increased quantities every year. If we give our orchards care and produce the best fruit we can, we have the lead in their markets.

Besides the European market, each year our own rapidly expanding population in Northwest and Northern Canada requires more of our fruit. We fully believe there is today no agricultural outlook more promising than apple orcharding. Unlike other fruits, our hard winter apples can, with any decent care, be sent almost as far as grain to distant countries. Unlike grain, however, no country can grow such apples as we can.

Where many have failed to make apple growing profitable is in lack of proper care. Some have attempted to grow grain or hay under the trees. This is too much for the land, the moisture is extracted as well as the fertility by the crop, and the trees grow but slowly and the apples are small. Many do not spray at all, and some who do spray only half do the job. It has been clearly demonstrated that Fungus (Scab), one of the most serious troubles of the apple orchard, can be completely destroyed by thorough spraying with lime and sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, and if poison is added this will control Codling Moth.

In all sections where cherries or plums succeed, an excellent plan in planting an apple orchard is to set a cherry or plum tree alternately, also an alternate row. These bear ten to fifteen crops before the apple trees require all the ground, and by that time have passed their prime and can be taken out.

Another excellent plan is to plant apple trees thirty-five to forty feet apart each way and plant between in the row, also a row between of some quick bearing and heavy producing sort of apples, such as Duchess, Ontario, Wealthy, Wagner, Ben Davis and Gano, removing alternate trees when they begin to crowd each other, finally removing all except the trees intended to be permanent. (See previous page).

In this way the orchard becomes profitable in five years from planting, and if every alternate row is Northern Spy it will be valuable for a long time.

It costs no more to cultivate the ground, or at any rate only a trifle more; an apple orchard should be cultivated permanently, with very few exceptions. Cultivation extends from early May until the middle of July, then orchards should be seeded with something to be turned under the following spring.

When young, any field crop can be grown between the rows, but the ground for at least two feet beyond the spread of the limbs should always be cultivated clean and never asked to support any other crop except the apple tree.

We are now speaking largely of commercial apple growing, but aside from that, on every farm in Canada, where apple trees thrive, there should be at least an acre set for an abundant family supply. We have varieties of merit suitable for all sections where the mercury does not drop below 50 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and some that will stand even more cold than that.

KEY TO DESCRIPTION OF APPLES.

As to hardiness—all the varieties described in this Catalogue as "very hardy" will endure from 25 to 35 degrees below zero Fahrenheit without injury, as far as tested, and are suitable for the more northern sections of Ontario and the greater part of Quebec, and colder parts of New Brunswick. This, however, is subject to correction, as the matter of hardiness in some instances is by no means fully tested, and no one can definitely pronounce upon every variety. The latitude in which each variety will thrive is only approximate. Some of these classed as very hardy will endure a lower temperature than 35 degrees below zero.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

ASTRACHAN RED—Russian. A handsome apple, roundish, medium to large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a heavy bloom, fine flesh, acid juicy, rich, beginning to ripen early in August. Tree hardy, upright, spreading with age, productive.

CHARLOTTENTHALER—Russian. Very similar to Yellow Transparent. Oblate, conical, medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, aciduous, tender, good for cooking and dessert, useful for a near market. Tree upright, productive, very hardy, valuable for the North.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—This is a hybrid introduced by the late F. P. Sharpe, of Woodstock, N. B., between "Fameuse" and "New Brunswicker." Fruit medium in size, skin yellow, overspread with crimson. Resembles Fameuse, but lighter tint. Sub-acid. Very hardy and a heavy bearer. Season early August. Valuable as a very early, handsome apple.

DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg)—Russian, roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Almost entirely exempt from attacks of fungus (scab), hence particularly valuable. Season end of August and early September. A most profitable early variety to plant. Tree productive. Very hardy.

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit roundish, oblate, medium size, straw color, tender, sub-acid, and fine for dessert and cooking. Season one of the very earliest. Tree productive

GOLDEN SWEET—Roundish, large size, pale yellow, very sweet and agreeable. August and early September. Tree a robust spreading grower, productive.

LIVELAND (LOWLAND) RASPBERRY—Russian, Roundish, medium size, flesh white, often streaked with red, fine, very tender, pleasant and mild, sub-acid. A good dessert fruit. August to September. Tree, upright grower, spreading with age; very hardy.

LANGFORD BEAUTY—See Russell.

MONTREAL PEACH—This, although grown in the Province of Quebec for many years, is a Russian. Fruit medium to large, conical, pale straw color, with a fine salmon rose cheek. Season, early September. Texture, all that can be desired in a first-rate apple. Tree very productive, hardy and vigorous. Free from blight.

RUSSELL (Langford Beauty)—Originated in Russell County, Ont. Fruit medium, roundish, pale yellow, skin covered with deep red. Flesh white, tender, melting; juicy, with pleasant flavor, having a suggestion of Fameuse about it. Core medium quality, good. Season August to September. This variety can be recommended for its extreme hardiness.

SWEET BOUGH—Roundish, oblong, large to very large, pale yellow, very tender, rich, sweet and aromatic. August to September. Tree a moderate grower, very productive.

TETOFSKY—Russian. Nearly round, medium size, yellow, beautifully striped with red, quality medium. Season, July and August. Tree very hardy, and very productive, bears at a very early age, and is somewhat of a dwarfish nature, so will stand close planting.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Russian; fruit conical; medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, sub-acid, tender. An excellent apple for either cooking or dessert; very early —perhaps the most profitable early summer apple for near-by market. Tree very hardy and productive.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

ALEXANDER (Emperor)—Roundish, conical, very large; skin greenish yellow, well splashed with deep red; flesh yellow, rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a splendid flavor. Season, October. Tree vigorous spreading, productive, very hardy.

BLENHEIM PIPPIN (Blenheim Orange)—An English apple. Fruit large oblate; skin golden yellow, well washed and splashed with orange red, mostly on the sunny side; crisp tender, sub-acid, of good flavor; quality good to very good. Season, November to December. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

BANK'S RED GRAVENSTEIN—Originated in Nova Scotia. Similar in shape and size to Gravenstein, color much redder, being nearly covered with red on a yellow ground; texture and flavor quite the same as the Gravenstein; season the same as the Gravenstein. This apple differs very little from the ordinary Gravenstein, excepting the color, which makes it more attractive.

CHENANGO (Sherwood's Favorite, Sheep's Nose—Oblong, conical, medium to large, yellow ground, overspread with red on the sunny side; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Season early September. Highly valuable as a table apple. Tree rapid, handsome, upright grower, productive.

COLVERT—Roundish, slightly oblate, large, striped with red on the sunny side, sub-acid, tender; season early October, among the first of the fall apples; a strong grower and heavy bearer.

DUDLEY (North Star)—A hardy, productive variety, which is being heavily planted in some sections. Fruit fairly large, bright greenish yellow, splashed with red, attractive appearance, and good in quality. Tree vigorous spreading grower. Season September and October, sometimes later.

FALL PIPPIN—Roundish, large to very large; greenish, turning to yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and rich; one of the best fall apples, especially for cooking. Season October. Tree vigorous and productive.

GRAVENSTEIN—Roundish, large to very large, skin well splashed and streaked with orange red; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid and very highly flavored; quality very good. Season end of September and October. This is counted one of the very best fall apples, especially in Nova Scotia. Tree is a strong, spreading grower and very productive.

HIBERNAL (Romna)—Russian; oblate, conical, above medium to large; pale greenish yellow, splashed and streaked on the sunny side with purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, acid; quality about medium. Season September to November. Tree extremely hardy and a strong spreading grower and very productive.

JERSEY SWEET—Medium size, striped red and green, tender, juicy and sweet, a table and cooking apple of merit. Season September and October. A good grower and bearer.

LONGFIELD—Roundish, conical, slightly angular, medium size, skin pale yellow, almost white, with a bright pink blush; flesh white, crisp, very juicy, very tender, melting, sub-acid, quality good. Season October and November. Tree very hardy and moderately spreading grower, somewhat pendulous, a very heavy bearer, and good apple for the north on account of its hardiness.

McMAHON'S WHITE—Roundish, slightly conical, large to very large, skin pale waxy-yellow, almost white, with a delicate pink blush; flesh white, rather coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; quality above medium, an excellent cooking apple. Season October and November. Tree a strong grower, heavy bearer and hardy.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Fruit oblate, smooth, regular, good medium size, pale yellow, almost white, with an exquisitely beautiful red cheek, shaded or blushed; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; one of the choicest apples grown for near-by market, but on account of its delicacy of skin it requires very careful handling for long distances. Season September and October. Tree very productive.

MUNSON'S SWEET—Medium to large, pale yellow, with red cheek, tender, juicy. Season October and November. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.

NORTH STAR—See Dudley.

PUMPKIN SWEET (Pound Sweet)—Roundish, very large, greenish color, turning to yellowish russet when ripe, of medium quality. Season October and November. Tree vigorous and productive.

RIBSTON PIPPIN—Roundish, large size, yellow, overspread on sunny side with dull red, a most excellent dessert and cooking apple; not subject to fungus (scab); and on that account as well as its other good qualities, one of the most profitable to plant in the best apple growing districts of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Season November and December. Tree productive.

ST. LAWRENCE—Roundish, oblate, yellowish green, heavily striped and splashed with carmine; size large, flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Season September and early October. Tree hardy and productive.

TWENTY OUNCE—Round, slightly oblate, very large, yellow ground striped with dull red, good and sprightly, but not highly flavored. One of the best cooking apples. Season October to December, sometimes being classed as a winter apple. Tree vigorous, moderately productive.

WOLF RIVER—Fruit conical, very large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, rather tender, sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, quality above medium. Season November and December, sometimes classed as a winter apple. Tree very hardy and a strong spreading grower, a good bearer in alternate years. One of the most desirable late fall apples for the northern part of the great apple belt.

WEALTHY—Fruit roundish, medium to large size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed and sometimes completely covered with crimson; flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red; crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a pleasant aromatic flavor; quality good to very good. Season September to December. Tree a spreading, strong grower and an early heavy bearer; very hardy. This is without doubt the most valuable fall and winter apple ever introduced. It is valuable as a September apple in the South, as an October apple in the North of the apple belt, and as a November apple, keeping well in December, for the most northern parts of Ontario and Quebec.

WINTER VARIETIES

AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Roundish, oblate, medium in size, clear golden russet, very tender, juicy, rich; season February to May. Not subject to fungus (scab). Tree hardy and a good bearer.

AMERICAN PIPPIN—Fruit roundish, medium to large, greenish yellow, with a pink or orange blush, or lightly splashed with same; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Season very late winter, keeping until June. Tree a vigorous grower, and productive; hardy. Valuable on account of size, appearance and long keeping qualities.

ARCTIC—A flat dark or bright red apple, of medium size, a fair flavor when fully ripe, keeps until late winter with proper care. Tree hardy and productive.

BALDWIN—Roundish, deep bright red, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Season January to April. Tree vigorous, upright, very productive.

BEN DAVIS—Roundish conical apple, medium to large in size, yellowish ground, striped more or less with red, according to the season, soil and amount of sun; quality rather below medium. Season February to May. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy, extremely productive, even at a very early age. This apple is valuable chiefly on account of its productiveness, early bearing and long keeping qualities.

BOYS' DELIGHT—A new apple of exceptional merit. The parent tree, though not at all a large one, is an annual bearer. The fruit, which somewhat resembles Fameuse, from which it originated, is a beautiful dark crimson, and is susceptible to a very high polish. The fruit is apparently free from scab and other blemishes which can so often be found in the Snow apple. Flesh firm, sweet, and the fruit possesses in every way the correct flavor of a high-class dessert apple.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP—An apple of large size, bright yellow, washed with light red on the sunny side, sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm ,juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Season January to March. Tree hardy, productive, vigorous.

BOTTLE GREENING—Size large, color greenish, shaded on the sunny side with beautiful carmine, of fair quality. Season December to March. Tree vigorous, prdouctive and hardy.

BAILEY SWEET—Conical, large deep red, tender, rich and sweet. Season November to April. Tree vigorous, upright and productive.

BETHEL—Fruit roundish, slightly angular, large; skin greenish yellow, splashed and streaked with carmine; flesh whitish, with traces of pink; juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality good. Season mid-winter to late winter. Tree a moderate grower; very hardy.

CRANBERRY PIPPIN—Roundish, large size, handsome appearance, being well splashed and washed, especially on the sunny side, with bright red on a light yellow ground; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, rather coarse; sub-acid; flavor not very marked; quality medium. Season November to February. Tree a very strong, spreading grower and very productive.

CANADA BALDWIN—Fruit roundish to slightly oblate, of medium size; skin yellow, well washed, splashed and streaked with bright red and crimson; flesh white, tinged with red almost to the core, rather coarse, firm, inclined to be corky, fairly juicy, mild sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, slightly astringent. Season January to March. Tree an upright, strong grower, moderate annual bearer; hardy to very hardy.

COOPER'S MARKET—Oblate, conical; size medium; color yellow with red streaks; mild flavor; quality hardly medium. Season February to May. Tree very productive; considered valuable on account of its late keeping qualities and productiveness, and because the fruit hangs well to the tree, the growth of the tree being somewhat of a willowy nature.

CANADA RED—Oblate, slightly conical; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with deep rather dull red; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid, with a pleasant but not high flavor; quality good. Season January to April. Tree poor grower, generally productive; hardy.

DELICIOUS—See Stark's Delicious.

ENGLISH RUSSET—Fruit slightly conical, medium size, pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish, white, firm and crisp, with pleasant slightly sub-acid flavor. Season January to May. Tree hardy and productive.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—A handsome, roundish apple of medium size, skin pale yellow, almost or completely covered with deep red, or streaked and splashed with red when fruit is not well grown; flesh very white and tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a fine flavor and a delicate perfume; quality best. Season November to January. Tree a moderately strong grower, very productive and hardy.

FALLAWATER—Fruit globular in shape, very large in size, of a yellowish green color, with a dull red cheek; quality scarcely medium. Season January to March. Tree a strong grower, very productive.

GANO—Form roundish, conical, size medium to large; skin yellow, almost completely overspread with crimson, not splashed or striped as Ben Davis; flesh dull white, somewhat tenderer than Ben Davis, moderately juicy, highly sub-acid, but no characteristic flavor; quality medium only. Season February to May. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive, bearing heavy crops annually.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Shape somewhat cylindrical, medium to large, skin golden yellow, sprinkled with grey dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. One of the most valuable winter apples for home use.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH—Fruit roundish to oblong, conical, above medium to large, skin yellow, splashed and washed with orange red and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, melting, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavor; quality very good. Season December to February. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, a good bearer and moderately hardy.

JONATHAN—Fruit roundish, conical, of medium size, handsome appearance, being a pale yellow, striped and mostly overspread with red, flesh white, tender and juicy; of the Spitzenburg class; esteemed very highly on account of the quality of the fruit. Season November to March. Tree very productive, and a moderate grower.

JONES' RED FAMEUSE (Jones' Red Snow)—An improved form of the old Snow apple, which originated in the orchards of Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont., and from where our scions and buds were cut. The fruit is more highly colored than the old type, and the tree is just as hardy and productive.

JACOB'S SWEET—A roundish apple, of large size and handsome, showy appearance; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality. Season December to January. Tree a strong grower, heavy bearer. One of the best winter sweet apples.

KING (King of Tompkins)—Fruit roundish, somewhat oblate, of very large size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with bright crimson and orange red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, melting, moderately juicy, with a rich, high aromatic and very agreeable flavor; quality among the best. Season November to January. Tree a strong, spreading grower.

KING DAVID—Resembles Jonathan, but somewhat larger. Deep red with distinct markings of darker red. Tree vigorous and hardy. Fruit much like Jonathan, but firmer and somewhat richer.

LA VICTOIRE—Handsome apple of Fameuse style, above medium, oblate and regular, Skin greenish yellow, covered with crimson; white flesh, tinged with red, moderately juicy and pleasing flavor, small core; quality good. Season mid-winter. Tree exceptionally hardy.

LAWVER (Delaware Red Winter)—Fruit roundish to oblate, medium size; skin yellow, nearly all or quite covered with bright, deep red; flesh yellow, firmly tinged with pink, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Season February to May, being one of the longest and best keeping apples grown. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and upright; an annual bearer.

LA RUE (Baxter or Red Pound)—Roundish oblate, very large, dark red, quality fair. Season November to January. This apple, owing to its large size and handsome red color, sells at the highest price on the market. Tree very hardy and productive; a strong, vigorous and upright grower.

MANN—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red on the exposed cheek. Not subject to fungus (scab). Flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Season January to May. A hardy, long keeping apple. Tree upright, productive and hardy; bears at an early age.

McINTOSH RED—Roundish, medium to large; skin pale yellow, almost entirely covered with crimson, dark on the sunny side; flesh white, crisp, very tender, melting, juicy, sub-acid, sprightly, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Season November to February or later. Tree hardy and strong, moderate upright grower, and an annual and medium bearer. For its season the McIntosh Red is one of the best apples grown.

MILWAUKEE—Oblate, fruit large in size; color yellowish green, splashed and washed on the sunny side with bright red and crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, acid, with but little characteristic flavor; quality above medium. Season December to March. Essentially a cooking rather than a table apple. Tree very hardy, an early and heavy bearer.

NORTH WESTERN GREENING—Oblate, nearly round, large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, juicy, sub-acid; quality good. Season January to May. Tree extremely hardy; productive.

NORTHERN SPY—Roundish, slightly conical; large to very large, light yellow, striped, and often entirely covered on the sunny side with red; flesh white, tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. Tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit air and light freely. Season January to June. Perhaps the most valuable apple grown in Canada considering all points. Tree hardy, very productive, but does not commence to bear until quite late.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Round, slightly oblate; medium to large; color yellow; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. Season November to June. Tree is a slow, feeble grower, and requires the highest cultivation.

ONTARIO—A cross between the Wagner and Northern Spy. Oblate, somewhat roundish, large to very large; skin yellow, usually well washed and splashed with bright red and carmine; flesh white, crisp and tender, brisk sub-acid, sprightly, slightly aromatic; quality very good. Season January to April. Tree upright and moderately vigorous; an early and heavy bearer; one of the best apples for home use. Specially valuable to plant as a filler in a permanent orchard of other varieties.

PECK'S PLEASANT—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm and rich, approaching the Newton Pippin in quality. Season November to March. Tree a moderate and correct grower; productive.

PEERLESS—Originated from seed of Duchess. Fruit medium to large, yellowish green, striped with brilliant carmine. Small white spots on skin. Flesh yellowish white, sub-acid. October to December.

PEWAUKEE—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit roundish, oblate; medium to large; a bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a strong, upright grower, very hardy and productive, and comes into bearing at a very early age. Good variety to use for topgrafting with Spy.

POMME GRISE—Oblate, small, a beautiful grey russet apple with a slight blush next the sun, flesh tender and highly flavored. Season December to May. Tree a very poor grower, moderately productive.

PRINCESS LOUISE—Fruit medium size; color greenish, almost covered with a handsome rich red, splashed and striped; quality first class. Season November to February. Tree hardy and productive.

ROME BEAUTY—A large round apple, greenish, dull red on the sunny side; tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive and hardy, and an annual bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Very similar to the Nonpareil of Nova Scotia. Fruit oblate, conical, medium to large; color greenish yellow, more or less russetted, sometimes with a bronze blush; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a good rich flavor; quality very good. Season February to June. Tree moderately vigorous, but productive.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Roundish, oblate, large to very large, greenish, turning to greenish yellow when ripe, sometimes with a light blush on the sunny side; tender, juicy and rich, with a somewhat acid flavor. One of the very best cooking apples on the entire list. Season December to March. Tree a very strong grower, of a somewhat spreading habit, still one of the most profitable apples to plant in the Southern apple belt.

SEEK-NO-FURTHER—Roundish, conical, medium to large; skin yelow, well washed and splashed with deep red; dots numerous, large, yellow, distinct, prominent; flesh tender, rich and excellent in quality. Season November to February. Tree a moderate grower and fairly good bearer; a very good, all-round apple, especially for home use. This apple is very free from the attacks of fungus (scab).

SPITZENBURG ÆSOPUS—Roundish, conical, medium to large; yellow, mostly overspread with bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor peculiar to itself. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive on rich soil, but does not succeed well with poor cultivation or on poor soil.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Round, oblate, conical, medium size; waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white; juicy, tender, sub-acid; quality very good. Season December to March. Tree a free grower and productive.

SCOTT'S WINTER—Roundish, conical; medium to large medium in size; skin yellowish, well splashed and washed with deep orange and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender and juicy; acid, but with pleasant flavor; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree very hardy and a strong, upright grower, an annual and a heavy cropper.

SALOME—Roundish, conical; medium to below medium in size; skin pale yellow, splashed and washed with a bright sometimes rather pale red, overspread with a delicate pink bloom, making the fruit very attractive looking; flesh very tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; quality good. Season February to June. Tree a strong, upright grower, hardy and very productive. This is a valuable apple as a late keeper in the Northern part of the commercial apple belt.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Large, oblate, conical, greenish yellow, covered and splashed with dark red and numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender and juicy; quality excellent.

STARK—Roundish; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, more or less splashed and washed with brownish pink, mostly on the sunny side; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, rather coarse, mildly sub-acid, pleasant but not high flavored; quality fair to good. Season February to May. Tree an exceedingly strong grower, of moderately spreading habit, very productive in the commercial apple belt, and bears at an early age.

STARK'S DELICIOUS—Large oblong conical surface, almost covered with a beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flavor sweet, slight acid and aromatic. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Tree thrifty grower and very hardy. Season December to April.

SWAYZIE POMME GRISE—Roundish, oblate; below medium in size; skin yellow, covered with a thin russet nearly all over; flesh pale greenish yellow, crisp, breaking tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a high aromatic flavor; quality very good to best. Season February to April. Tree hardy, but only a moderate grower, and not a heavy cropper. A fine dessert apple.

SCHIAWASSE BEAUTY—Fruit oblate; medium to large; marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm, very white, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, with a dash of Fameuse flavor. Good cooker and apparently free from attacks of fungus (scab). Season November to February. Tree heavy bearer alternate years; very hardy.

SCARLET PIPPIN—Roundish, inclined to be oblate, medium size; handsome appearance, skin being yellow, waxy, nearly always covered with a bright to dark crimson in stripes of suffused patches, overspread with a light bloom; flesh firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting sub-acid, juicy; quality among the very best. Season November to February. Tree hardy and productive.

TALMAN SWEET—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow when fully ripe, sometimes a faint blush on the sunny side; a distinct line usually runs from the stem to the calyx; flesh white, moderately juicy, with a high flavor; quality good. Season December to April. Tree hardy and very productive and a strong spreading grower. One of the most valuable sorts on which to top-graft Northern Spy or other varieties.

WAGENER—Oblate, medium size; skin yellow, mostly overspread with light red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, briskly sub-acid, pleasant flavor; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree a very early bearer and productive.

WINTER ST. LAWRENCE—Roundish, slightly conical, medium to large; skin greenish yellow, well covered with deep red, through which are dark red purple splashes and streaks; flesh yellow, rather soft, moderately juicy, sub-acid and good flavor; very hardy; quality good. Season November to January.

WINTER ARABKA (Lord's Apple)—Russian; form round, oblate, very large, handsome, purplish red, almost black; quality fair, especially for a cooking apple. Season November to February. Tree very hardy, productive, valuable for the north.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Oblate, conical, large pinkish yellow; flesh yellow, tender, buttery, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, quality good. Season November to February. Tree a spreading, moderate grower; productive.

YORK IMPERIAL—Oblate, flattened, medium size; skin yellow, splashed and washed with bright red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree a moderate grower, but productive.

CRAB APPLES

EXCELSIOR—Fruit large, very handsomely colored. Season early fall. One of the best flavored of the crabs. Tree very hardy nnd a profuse bearer.

GENERAL GRANT—Round, oblate; size large; creamy yellow ground with broken stripes, becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; flesh white, very mild sub-acid. Season October. Tree vigorous upright grower.

HYSLOP—Roundish, above medium size; yellow ground with very deep crimson cheek, an extremely beautiful fruit; acidy. Season one of the latest. Tree extremely hardy; a very heavy bearer.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acidy. Season October to November. Tree a very strong grower and very hardy. One of the most beautiful of the crabs.

MARTHA—Medium size; glassy shaded with bright red, yellow with a red cheek; fruit mild and tart. Season October and November. Tree very hardy, a strong grower and profuse bearer.

TRANSCENDENT—Roundish, oblate; size very large; skin yellow, well striped with red; juicy, brisk, not a bad eating apple where apples are scarce. Season September. Tree extremely productive, very hardy and a strong, vigorous grower.

VAN WYCK—Large, handsome; skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm and sweet. Season last of August or early part of September. Tree only a moderate grower.

WHITNEY—Large to very large; skin glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy; flavor pleasant. Season end of August and early part of September. Tree a very upright, straight grower, with very dark green, glossy foliage. One of the best.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium size; yellow color; quality fair. Season September. Tree vigorous.

PEARS

THE cultivation of this delicious fruit is extending, and the range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be kept in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, requires, in its growing, attention, labor and skill.

One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the Quince, a dwarf.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired, although some planters are not trimming the lower branches, but allowing them to grow in order to shade the trunk as much as possible. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb.

The leters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

BARTLETT (William Boncretien)—Large size, with often a beautiful flush; buttery, juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Taking all points into consideration, by far the most valuable pear ever introduced. D. and S. August and September.

BEURRE GIFFARD—An excellent variety; medium size; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early and productive, moderate grower. D. and S. Early August, just before Clapp's Favorite.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yelowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Very productive; being an exceedingly vigorous grower it succeeds well on the very hardest clay. D. and S. Early August, just before Bartlett.

LAWSON—Medium to large; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy, a firm, good shipper, and a good market variety. Early August, same season as Beurre Giffard. Tree a strong, vigorous, but ungainly grower; productive. D. and S.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRESS—Fruit very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musty flavor, though in a less degree. S. August and September.

WILDER—Medium size, yellow, with red cheek, fine quality; ripens very early, about with Lawson and Giffard; not inclined to rot at the core; moderate grower, good yielder. D. and S.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

BARTLETT-SECKLE—Medium to large; high color; handsome, rich and well flavored; of highest quality, being a cross between two of our best pears and combining most of the good points of each. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October. S.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large pyriform; skin yellow; inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and green, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, somewhat granular, with a slightly perfumed, vinous flavor; quality coarse. Very productive, a profitable pear for export. D. and S. October and November.

BEURRE BOSC—A large, fine pear of very distinct shape, having a long neck and stem. The fruit hangs well on the tree. Russety yellow, slight brownish, red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. This variety is generally topworked on Keiffer, as it grows feebly on its own stock. S. September and October.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Very large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. October to January.

BOSSOCK (Doyenne Boussock)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree vigorous, rapid grower and abundant bearer. S. September.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, texture rather granular, with a rich and very excellent flavor. However, on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but as a dwarf this variety is always fine, in fact is planted as a dwarf more extensively than all other sorts combined, and is very valuable for export. D. and S. October and November.

DEMPSEY—Large, obtuse, pyriform, irregular in outline. Skin smooth, green, changing to yellow when ripe, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Tree an upright grower. Season October and November. D. and S.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, symmetrical, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; in unfavorable seasons scabs freely unless sprayed. Very heavy bearer; hardiest of all pears of good quality; D. and S. September and October.

GOODALE—Fruit large; flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth and uniformly productive; valuable. October. S.

HOWELL—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October. S. and D.

HARDY BEURRE—A large pear; cinnamon russet, shaded red; melting, buttery, juicy and vinous. One of the best Autumn pears. Tree a strong grower and productive.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID—Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is showy and valuable for market, but not good for table use. Can ship it to Britain without cold storage. It never rots at the core and is nearest blight proof of any pear. S. November and December.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. One of the best pears for either home use or market, especially as a dwarf. D. and S. Season September and October.

SUPERFINE BEURRE—Medium to large size; yellow ground overlaid with crimson russet; quality fine, juicy, melting and vinous. A most excellent pear either for dessert or market.

SWAN'S ORANGE (Onondaga)—A very large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. Another excellent pear for export. October and November. S.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellow russet; with a richly shaded cheek; flesh melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, perfumed flavor; productive. A choice pear for home use or market. S. October.

SECKEL—Small; skin rich yellowish russety brown when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a stout, slow erect and symmetrical grower. Very productive and hardy. D. and S. September and October.

VERMONT BEAUTY—A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in Northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size, flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October. S. and D.

WINTER VARIETIES.

EASTER BEURRE—A large, roundish oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a moderate grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince as a dwarf. Keeps all winter. D. and S.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive and very hardy; a moderate grower. December to March. D. and S.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December. D. and S.

MT. VERNON—Medium size, light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic, early bearer. A very good late pear. December. D. and S.

VICAR (Le Oure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best as a dwarf; a very long keeper. November to January. D. and S.

WINTER NELIS—Medium size, yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. Growth moderate and generally top-worked on Keiffer stock. December. S.

PEACHES

THE PEACH TREE requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation and highly fertilized.

Peach trees should be set 16 to 20 feet apart each way, according to soil. On heavy soil 16 feet apart will do; whereas on deep, moist, rich sandy loam, well underdrained—which is a model peach soil—20 feet each way is not too far. Whenever there is a full set of fruit, it should be thinned so that the peaches are not closer than five inches apart. This is the secret of profit in growing peaches, viz., thinning the fruit so as to produce large, fine specimens.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August or last of July:

ALEXANDER—Very early; of good size; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, vinous flavor. Very hardy and very productive. Clingstone. July.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Resembles the Triumph, from which it originated, only it is of better quality and a freestone; flesh yellow, firm and meaty. Tree strong grower, productive and early bearer.

BEER'S SMOCK—Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; ripens late, about the same time or a little before Smock. Is considerably larger; very productive.

BANNER—Medium size, yellow, with rich crimson cheek; yellowish flesh of excellent quality, very small pit, excellent keeper and shipper. Season before Smock; very productive.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large. Skin white, with red cheek; flesh white and firm. Tree a good grower and productive. Season July.

CARMAN—Large freestone, resembles Elberta in shape. Color pale yellow, with deep blush cheek. Skin tough; flesh tender; a good shipper, and free from rot. Season end of August.

CLINE'S SEEDLING—Originated at Winona. Large, yellow flesh, very handsome, with reddish cheek; hardy. Season immediately following Early Crawford, which variety it very much resembles.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—A late freestone peach of large size; skin deep yellow, with red cheek; firm, of excellent quality; a good canner. Season September, before Smock.

CROSBY—This extra hardy, yellow flesh freestone peach is still at the head of the list for hardiness. Is exceedingly productive, in fact more than half the fruit should usually be thinned from the tree, in which case, with good cultivation on rich soil, Crosby is a good sized, handsome peach; but if allowed to overload, as it will if not thinned, or if planted on poor soil, the fruit will be small. Season about ten days after Early Crawford.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This very beautiful and most popular of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit large, skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. First of September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

ELBERTA—A grand peach, of large size and handsome appearance; yellow flesh; freestone. Ripens about a week after Early Crawford have finished. Very productive and heavier in the bud than Early Crawford. This is now recognized as the leading large yellow peach of its season either for home market or for foreign market, it being the only real good shipper of the large yellow sorts.

EARLY RIVERS—Large, light straw color, clingstone, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. About a week earlier than Hale's. Very hardy and very productive. August.

FITZGERALD—Originated at Oakville, Ont. A very large, hardy yellow peach, freestone, ripening just close after Early Crawford, which it somewhat resembles. A valuable hardy sort and productive.

GREENSBORO—A large peach, color a beautiful creamy white, with a dark cheek when exposed to the sun. Season same as Early Rivers, or nearly so. Very hardy and productive. One of the most valuable early peaches for market. Semi-cling.

GARFIELD OR BRIGDON—Large size; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange, becoming red on exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. First of September. Season immediately after Early Crawford, which it resembles. Productive.

J. H. HALE—Freestone yellow peach, ripening about five days ahead of Elberta. It is claimed by the introducer that this comparatively new peach is ahead of Elberta both in season of ripening, shipping qualities and general appearance.

JACQUE'S RARERIPE—Very large, deep yellow; one of the very best large yellow peaches and coming in at a season when such peaches are in demand. Middle of September.

LEAMINGTON—Medium to large, white with red cheek; quality excellent; juicy, sweet, white flesh. Ripens about a week to ten days before Early Crawford, and is a freestone; very productive.

LEMON FREE—Medium to large; greenish yellow, turning to yellow when fully ripe. A splendid shipper, very exempt from rot; quality good. Very productive; tree hardy in the bud. A valuable variety.

LONGHURST—Originated in Ontario. Extremely hardy, bearing annually. Yellow flesh, freestone. Ripens between the Late Crawford and Smock, or middle of September.

MAYFLOWER—A creamy white peach, covered with splashes of red. One of the earliest peaches to ripen, coming in ahead of Alexander. Tree vigorous grower, early bearer and productive.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large; white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, especially for home use. Last of August or just before Early Crawford.

NIAGARA—A very large, fine yellow peach, hardy, fine quality and handsome appearance. This peach has been grown and fruited successfully in this district, and some of the best growers are planting it largely. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

NEW PROLIFIC—A fine yellow peach, ripening soon after Early Crawford. Very hardy and productive and of fine quality and appearance.

OCEANA—A cross between Early Crawford and Hill's Chili. Hardy, deep rooter, with heavy foliage. Stands drought well. Fruit large, well colored and hangs well. Flesh deep yellow. Season in advance of Early Crawford.

ORLEANS—Medium to large; bright yellow with reddish cheek; yellow flesh, quality very good; heavy bearer. This variety resembles Yellow St. John, but locally is picked from five to seven days sooner, and is highly esteemed on account of its good quality and early period of ripening.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Very large, roundish, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting. Early part of September, or just between Early and Late Crawford, and so at a very good season for market.

ROCHESTER—Medium to large; yellow with flushed cheek. Quality good. Somewhat resembles St. John, but is ripe a few days earlier. A variety of recent introduction.

SMOCK—Large, light orange yellow, with reddish cheek. Season end of September and first of October. Quality good; flesh solid, least subject to rot of most sorts; excellent keeper and shipper; tree hardy and productive.

SMITHSON—Resembles Chair's Choice, and claimed by some to be synonymous. Large size; yellow flesh, freestone. An excellent shipper and ripens late, just before Smock.

TRIUMPH—Medium size; dull red all over; flesh yellow; quality rather coarse, very early, almost as early as Alexander; semi-freestone; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive.

YELLOW ALBERGE (Rareripe)—Fairly large deep yellow freestone, very often dotted with red. Red cheek; juicy, melting, with a rich vinous flavor; tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer. Few days ahead of Elberta.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Medium to large, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek and with yellow flesh, quality good. Ripens just before Early Crawford. Very valuable on account of heavy bearing qualities and period of ripening.

YELLOW SWAN—An early yellow flesh peach of local origin, resembling Admiral Dewey in most respects.

PLUMS

THE PLUM, like the Pear, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil; being then most free from disease. There is no country where plums thrive better than in Canada, especially near the various lakes and bays that are around the southern part.

When a plum is described as "very hardy" it will bear at Ottawa or similarly cold parts of Canada, with reasonable regularity. When described as "hardy it will bear along the northern limit of successful plum culture. Other sorts will bear in the plum belt.

No family in Canada, even in the remotest northern sections, has any excuse for being without a bountiful supply of plums. They grow so easily on almost any soil, and there are varieties hardy enough to endure almost any degree of cold.

Periods of ripening indicated below are from notes taken during different seasons in our own orchards.

ABUNDANCE—A very thrifty and beautiful tree; early and profuse bearer of medium sized amber colored plums, turning on the sunny side to cherry red; flesh yellow, and of fair quality. Japanese origin. Ripens August 12th to 15th.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY (Americana)—Large yellow, with bronzy dots; skin fairly thick, flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, and of a rich flavour. One of the best Americana plums, very hardy.

ARCHDUKE—Very large, color blue, oblong with heavy suture, quality only medium. Very productive. A valuable market plum. Season about middle of September.

BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is one of the very best. The tree is universally vigorous, and has strong branches and begins to bear, usually, when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick, and is almost curculio proof. An admirable shipping variety; ripens early; enormously productive. August 23rd to 27th. Tree hardy.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A variety of the highest excellence; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh juicy and fine flavored. Tree very strong grower and productive. September 7th to 10th.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. One of the best. August 25th to 30th.

CLIMAX—Very large, deep red, firm flesh, yellow, sweet and rich; quality first-rate. Season earlier than Abundance. Regarded as one of the most valuable of the numerous Japanse introductions.

COLUMBIA—A magnificent large purple plum, ripens with Quackenboss, which it much resembles. A plum that sells at sight. Tree hardy. September 7th to 15th.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Very large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rather coarse quality, one of the most profitable late plums; enormously productive; tree not a very strong grower, requires rich soil. September 20th to 25th.

DIAMOND (Black)—Very large and oval, purple; does not rot readily; an excellent shipper and one of the heaviest yielding plums. Season last of September.

DE SOTO (Americana Species)—Extremely hardy; medium size, yellow with red cheek, quality fair, very productive, tree vigorous. Season medium.

DUANE'S PURPLE—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple, flesh rather coarse; bears extremely well. September 4th to 8th.

EMERALD—Color greenish yellow, form roundish, size medium to large; quality excellent; tree somewhat tender; season earliest, first week in August.

EMPIRE—Very large, roundish plum, greenish, with dull red cheek, ripens about a week after Lombard; exceedingly productive; tree a slow grower requiring rich soil and good culture.

FIELD—Tree strong grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit large, oval, reddish; ripens earlier than Bradshaw; is very valuable on account of large size and earliness. August 22nd to 25th.

FELLENBERG (French or Italian Prune)—A fine large late plum, oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from stone; fine for drying. Tree a moderate grower, productive. September 20th to 25th.

GENERAL HAND—Very large, roundish, golden yellow, quality coarse; only moderate bearer; tree vigorous. Middle of September.

GUELL—Fruit large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, somewhat coarse, great cropper and an early bearer; tree a rapid and strong grower. September 1st to 5th.

GERMAN PRUNE—A large, long, oval variety, color dark purple, very agreeable flavor. It does not rot readily; tree a moderate grower only. September 20th to 25th.

GRAND DUKE—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality; productive; one of the best late varieties for either home use or market. Tree a moderate grower. September 12th to 20th.

GLASS SEEDLING—A very fine, large, purple plum, resembling Quackenboss; hardy. Tree strong and thrifty. September 8th to 12th.

HULING'S SUPERB—Very large and handsome, yellowish green, juicy, rich and good. End of August.

HAWKEYE (Americana Species)—Very hardy, fruit medium size, color red, quality fair; very productive. Season medium to late.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and annually productive. September 1st to 5th.

LATCHFORD—Originated in Ottawa, Ont. Exceedingly hardy, blue plum, rarely affected by frost at Ottawa.

LOMBARD (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; etremely productive; a valuable market variety, hardy and one of the most popular. September 9th to 15th.

LOWRY'S GAGE—A chance seedling, very early. Color yellow, size medium, quality first rate.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Fruit grows in large clusters, exceedingly productive, dark purple; flavor very fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper and of medium size. September 2nd to 7th. Tree hardy.

MONARCH—Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality; an abundant bearer. This plum is one of the best late plums now grown. September 28th to October 2nd.

McLAUGHLIN—Large, yellow, with fine pink blush, juicy, luscious, productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage in quality. Early September.

NIAGARA—Very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow, nearly identical with Bradshaw. August 28th to September 2nd.

OMAHA (Americana hybrid)—A strong grower and productive. Large, yellow, covered almost entirely with red. Skin thick, flesh yellow, juicy and tender, and flavor fairly sweet; very hardy.

POND'S SEEDLING—A magnificent large English plum; light red, changing to violet; quality fair to good; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September 11th to 17th.

PURPLE EGG (Hudson River Purple Egg)—Large size, reddish purple with nice bloom; one of the least liable of all plums to rot, consequently one of the best shippers. September 9th to 15th.

PRINCE'S YELLOW GAGE—Medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sometimes with a slight blush; flesh greenish yellow, and of good quality; tree moder- sweet; productive. August.

PETER'S YELLOW GAGE—Fruit medium to large, nearly oval; skin greenish yellow, ately vigorous and very productive; one of the very best plums. Season September 5th to 10th.

PRINCE OF WALES—Round, mottled, reddish purple on cream colored ground, quality excellent; very productive. Season September.

QUACKENBOSS—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly and juicy. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive and valuable for market. Hardy. September 8th to 15th.

RED JUNE—Vigorous, upright, like Abundance. Very productive; fruit medium; deep vermillion red with fine bloom; quality very fair, flesh yellow, half cling, pit small. Ripens early, just before Abundance.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY (Green Gage)—Large, nearly round, greenish yellow; Juicy, melting and excellent; enormous bearer. Rightly regarded as one of the most profitable plums for market, as well as one of the very best for home use. Season September 20th to 30th.

RAYNES—Fruit medium, oval and long; color dark reddish purple with small dots; flesh yellowish green, firm and juicy. Quality medium. Season middle September. Hardy.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. Flesh is amber color, juicy and sprightly. Size small. Free from rot, very productive; valuable. Tree hardy. September 25th to 30th.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Very large, roundish, reddish blue plum, and productive. Tree a very sprightly grower. September 8th to 12th.

SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large size, reddish purple on green ground, flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; very productive. A profitable and valuable sort whether for home use or market.

SPAULDING—Tree rank grower; productive; more exempt from curculio than most plums; firm, sweet and rich in quality; freestone; color yellowish green. One of the most desirable sorts. September 1st.

SAUNDERS—A plum of Canadian origin. Size above medium, color bright golden yellow, quality good, bears well at an early age and regularly. Tree a poor, scraggy grower, requires rich soil. Season very early—August 20th to 25th.

SATSUMA—A Japan plum of large size, not heavy bearer as most Japans are; flesh is blood red, color of skin reddish, with yellow ground. Quality very good to best. September.

STODDARD (Americana Species)—Fruit oblaque oval, color pinkish red over yellow, and covered with many small white dots; skin thick, flesh yellow; quality good for an Americana. Season medium early. Very hardy.

SHIRO (Japan)—Large, roundish, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich, quality good, skin tough, so a good shipper. Season early, about same time as Abundance.

TERRY (Americana)—Large dark red; skin thin but tough. flesh firm, but melting; quality good. Season end of August. A promising variety and one of the largest and handsomest native plums. Very hardy.

VICTORIA (Sharpe's Emperor)—Large size; fine quality; skin light yellow, marbled, spotted, and shaded with light lilac and crimson. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. Middle of September.

WANETA (Americana hybrid)—Size very large, heart shaped, colour yellow, nearly covered with dark red; predominant colour dark red. Skin moderately thick, flesh deep yellow; flavor sweet; quality good. Season mid to late September. The largest American hybrid fruited at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Very hardy.

WASHINGTON—Very large, when ripe clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very productive. August 30th to September 5th.

WICKSON—Tree upright and vigorous; fruit of very large size; when ripe a deep crimson color when fully exposed to the sun, yellow over the valance of the plum; blooms very early and so may be caught occasionally in some sections by late spring frosts. Season follows Burbank.

WOLF (Americana Species)—Very hardy and a valuable plum for the extreme north; rather above medium size, form round oval, color red, quality below medium; productive. Season medium.

YELLOW EGG, OR YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM—Very large, egg shape, excellent for cooking, good and productive. One of the most profitable market plums on account of large size and productiveness. Hardy. September 10th to 15th.

CHERRIES

IN selecting a location for Cherry trees, the soil must be dry; it might be light sand or clay loam, or any soil between these; the only stipulation is dryness. Cherry trees will not thrive on flat or wet land. The Hearts and Bigarreaus, commonly called English cherries, are strong, rampant growers, and should be set 20 to 25 feet apart. They are not hardy enough except for southern and favorable parts of Middle Ontario and the favorable parts of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. They bear enormous crops, frequently as much as 300 quarts from single trees, and in some cases much more, and are always in demand at good prices. At present there is a large profit in a cherry orchard in full bearing.

The Morello cherries thrive over a much wider area, some of the varieties being hardy enough for most sections of Eastern Canada. Red Cherries of the Morello class are wanted by every householder in the land, hence the demand is enormous.

Black knot attacks the Morello, but does not attack the others. Black knot, however, is no longer any bugbear to fruit growers. It is only necessary to examine the trees two or three times a year and cut off and burn any knots found when in the green state to prevent it spreading further. It can only spread from ripe spores or black knots.

Sour cherries or Morellos should be planted 14 to 20 feet apart, according to varieties and soil, and if the ground is rich so much the better. Sour cherries also require dry ground, but not quite so fastidious in that respect. The Morellos have slender spreading branches.

The third class into which cherries are usually divided is the Duke. These grow very upright and stout, but do not require the room necessary for Hearts and Bigarreaus. The fruit is semi-acid. The tree is subject to black knot, though perhaps not quite so subject to it as the Morellos. The Dukes, too, bear heavy crops and are hardier than Hearts or Bigarreaus; in fact, the Dukes occupy a place midway between the two other classes, as near as can be, in many respects.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

BLACK OXHEART—A large deep black cherry; productive, tree a strong grower; quality first-rate. Ripens late, about July 20th to 25th.

BING—A very large, black cherry of the finest quality. Flesh is juicy but firm, and a splendid shipper. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower and productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor, productive. July 1st to 10th.

COES TRANSPARENT—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome, one of the best of the season, productive. End of June.

ELKHORN—Large, black, of good quality, extra solid and firm; productive. July 20th to 25th.

EARLY PURPLE—Medium size, purple, tender, juicy, sweet. Middle of June.

GOV. WOOD—One of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and great bearer. End of June.

KNIGHT'S EARLY—Medium, black; tender, juicy, rich; productive. Ripe about the end of June.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet; productive. One of the very best. July 10th to 15th.

PELHAM—A large, dark red cherry turning black as it hangs. Flesh firm, moderately juicy, rich flavor, sub-acid. Ripens from July 10th to 20th.

ROCKPORT BIGARREAU—A firm, large, light colored cherry with red cheek. Ripens at the same time as Black Tartarian.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—A most valuable cherry; fruit of an immense size, rich, deep brown; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor. July 15th to 20th.

WINDSOR—A very large, roundish cherry of brown color. Tree exceedingly regular and productive cropper. Season July 15th to 20th.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent, one of of the best light colored cherries; productive. July 1st to 5th.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

DYEHOUSE—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit, a very early bearer, ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and not so productive. Last of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium size, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; long stem; very productive. Last of July an dearly August.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, bright red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Last of June and first of July.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Large, dark red; productive; tree robust and hardy, belongs to Duke class. Ripens about first of July.

FOUCHE MORELLO—Another of the very hardy, very productive, bright red cherries, of about the same size as Early Richmond. Valuable for northern sections.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red, late and fine. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later; very productive, and without doubt the most valuable of all sour cherries; tree strong grower.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—An excellent hardy variety; vigorous and productive; large size; rich, dark red; flesh red, with mild, sub-acid flavor. Season middle to end of July.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich, an excellent old variety; productive. End of June.

OLIVET—Of French origin. Large, globular, shining, and deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous, very sweet; sub-acid flavor. Last of June.

OREL NO. 24—Tree a medium grower, healthy, hardy, bears early, quite productive. Fruit about medium size, dark in color, nearly black when ripe, stem about medium length. Flavor rich, spicy, pleasant.

OREL NO. 25—An importation from Russia; tested at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and found to be both hardy and productive. Fruit of about the same size as Early Richmond.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine; large, bright red, juicy and delicious; productive.

WRAGG—Hardy Russian variety. Tree smaller than most kinds; fruit of fair size and very dark red. Valuable for extreme northern sections. Ripe end of July.

QUINCES

THE QUINCE is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts a most delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, bright golden color, cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

BOURGEAT—A large, fine new quince. Season soon after Orange. Keeps well on into winter.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer; quality fine and long keeper, rather late, except for the earliest sections. October and November.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC—A free grower, very productive, fruit of good quality, very large and handsome, not quite so hardy as Orange.

REA'S MAMMOTH—A very large quince, and productive. Tree a very strong grower. Regarded by many as the most desirable quince to plant.

APRICOTS

EUROPEAN.

THE APRICOT is a cross between the plum and the peach, and resembles both in some particulars. The fruit is liable to the attacks of curculio, like the plum, and the tree is subject to the yellows, like the peach. In fact, being attacked by the enemies of these two fruits is not planted for profit to any extent. It will scarcely thrive outside the peach belt.

HARRIS—This is planted now more largely than any other, as it seems to yield more regular crops, and is of good quality.

MONTGAMET—Of fairly good size and appearance; good quality and ripens early.
MOOR PARK—One of the largest, orange color, with red cheek; productive; rich flavor. Early August.
SMITH'S EARLY—One of the very early sorts; handsome and rich flavor.

RUSSIAN.

THESE are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, having withstood 30 degrees below zero without injury; early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from insect ravages and disease. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested:

ALEXANDER—Very hardy, an immense bearer, fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, sweet and delicious. July.

ALEXIS—Very hardy, an abundant bearer, yellow, with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

GIBB—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive, fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich, best early variety. Last of June.

J. L. BUDD—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond, the best late variety. August.

NICHOLAS—Tree hardy and prolific, fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting; a handsome and valuable variety. August.

SHENSE—Originated in the Western States; tree is a big, strong grower, and fruit of good size.

GRAPES

NEARLY every section of Ontario can produce grapes of good quality, but more particularly the counties bordering on the lakes. We have now grand varieties ripening early enough to suit the northern counties, and hardy enough to stand 30 degrees below zero when the wood is well ripened. However, any difficulty about the wood freezing in the winter can easily be overcome by laying down the vines in winter and covering with earth. The soil best suited for a vigorous and at the same time healthy vine is not deep sand, as was at one time supposed, but on the contrary rather heavy clay loam that is moderately fertile and deep. A strong, deep soil, well drained, such as would produce a heavy crop of winter wheat, will produce the best results. The vine does not require heavy dressings of manure on suitable soil; a moderate dressing of cow manure is best when the vines begin to show a lack of vigor. Ashes are beneficial on most soils, but especially on light leachy soils. Vines, when planted, should have the top removed down to two buds and the following spring down to three buds, and the third spring to one cane, from 2 to 4 feet long, according to the vigor of the vine and the closeness of the buds, say from 6 to 10 buds. This cane should be tied upright to a trellis, and, when the shoots start out, all below a foot from the ground rubbed off, and the stock to this height always kept clean of suckers as fast as they start. The following spring three canes can be left, each having from 4 to 8 buds, according to the vigor of the vine. These are tied in fan shape on the trellis. The fifth spring the vine should be strong enough to bear a full crop and 5 to 8 canes can be left, having from 4 to 8 buds on each, and this quantity each succeeding year, always bearing in mind the more buds the more bunches, and that a full grown vine should not bear over 20 lbs. of grapes under ordinary circumstances. Each bud on a thrifty Concord should produce a half pound of grapes on an average. We would recommend the following varieties for family use for a good grape section: Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Roger 4 (Wilder), Brighton, Lindley, Agawam, Vergennes, Niagara, Moore's Diamond; for northern sections, where only early sorts will ripen, Moore's Early Worden, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Lindley and Moore's Diamond.

BRIGHTON—A strong grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A vigorous grower, with thick leathery foliage, and a heavy cropper of very large bunches of black grapes of good quality, ripening very early; skin tough but not too thick; a splendid shipper.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Ontario.

CHAMPION (Tallman)—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness. It is very productive, but of rather poor quality.

CONCORD—A popular variety that succeeds under a greater variety of circumstances than perhaps any other grape; universally healthy, vigorous and productive, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; moderately early.

DELAWARE—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—A white grape, bunches large and compact, berries fairly large, tender and juicy. Vine good grower, with dark healthy foliage. Ripens a little before Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling of Concord, ten days earlier; vine very hardy, foliage strong and hardy, like its parent. Very large bunch and berries quality first rate. One of the best very early black grapes.

NIAGARA—A white grape ripening with Concord. Bunches very large, handsome and compact. Berries large and round. Skin thin but fairly tough; quality good. Vine good grower and productive.

POCKLINGTON—A light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered, berries round, large and thickly set. Vine hardy and strong grower.

VERGENNES—Very productive, clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; flesh meaty and tender; ripens with concord, and is an excellent late keeper.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance, but the fruit ripens several days earlier. A magnificent grape—fruit, vine and foliage. For home use for all sections the Worden is the King of Grapes. Its only fault as a shipping grape is its tender skin.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

There are a great many of these excellent varieties, combining great productiveness in most, with good quality, large size, handsome appearance, excellent keeping qualities. The only weak feature in these hybrids is that the leaves are subject in wet weather to a species of mildew, which causes them to drop off, and when this occurs the grapes do not ripen up satisfactorily. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture will overcome this defect. This should be done just before blossoming. The following are some of the most valuable varieties:

AGAWAM (No. 15)—A large red grape, ripening a little late for any but good grape sections. A heavy cropper and valuable as a choice late table grape. An excellent keeper.

BARRY (No. 43)—Very much resembles Herbert; ripens with Concord.

HERBERT (No. 44)—Black, berry and bunch large, shouldered; one of the best; earlier than Concord.

LINDLEY (No. 9)—One of the best red grapes for either home use or market, cluster rather loose, requires long pruning and soil not too rich in humus; ripens a week before Concord.

SALEM (No. 53)—Very choice red grape, productive, excellent keeper. If picked as soon as ripe and placed in cool, dry atmosphere will keep in excellent order until Christmas.

WILDER (No. 4)—Black, early, sweet, productive, one of the best, but must not be allowed to overbear, which is its tendency, or it is ruined for several years.

RASPBERRIES

THE best preparation of ground for Red Raspberries is a summer fallow, manured as for a crop of fall wheat and ridged up in the fall, ridges six or seven feet apart. The ground must be well drained for raspberries. In the spring harrow and cultivate centre of the ridges, only as fast as planted, so ground will not get dry, stretch out roots both ways in the furrows, plant about six inches below the level of the land, allowing for ridges. Put plants about 18 inches apart in the rows. Pack fine moist dirt about roots. Second year cultivate as before, allow a cane every six inches in the row, cut the rest off same as weeds. Another plan, producing berries of larger size and with less labor, is to plant five feet apart each way and cultivate both ways permanently, leaving about four to six shoots in a hill. The soil best suited to Raspberries is sandy loam.

CUTHBERT—The canes are tall, vigorous, hardy and enormously productive. Berries large, conical; rich crimson, handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich and luscious. Commences to ripen moderately early, and holds out until all others are gone.

COLUMBIAN—This is an enormously productive, very large purple berry, resembling the Schaffer, but firmer; canes lighter red. A very rampant stout grower; canes very thick and on good soil makes extraordinary growth. A valuable variety for home use.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A very strong grower and hardy enough even for northern latitudes. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

HERBERT—Strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, bright deep red; berries moderately firm, sweet and sub-acid, juicy and of good flavor; quality very good. Season before Cuthbert. Has all good qualities of a first-class berry, being hardy, vigorous and productive, with fruit of good size and color, and extra good quality.

MARLBOROUGH—Large size, light crimson color; fair quality and firm. Plant stout and short; very productive. The first berries ripen early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

SHAFFER—This is a very productive raspberry and an extremely vigorous grower, resembling the Columbian in growth and in color of berry.

ST. REGIS (Everbearing)—Healthy, vigorous grower and a heavy bearer during the regular raspberry season. About the time that the berries are done on the old plants the new canes begin to ripen, and produce quantities of fine berries until frost.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

PREPARE the ground same as for red raspberries. In the spring harrow and cultivate, mark crosswise with corn marker three feet apart, run a single furrow down the centre of the land, dig holes more than large enough to spread out the roots and six inches deep, fill up and pack with moist earth. Cultivate both ways as for corn, ridge up as soon as crop is gathered.

CUMBERLAND—Black, very large; similar to Gregg in quality and firmness. In hardiness and productiveness is unexcelled; one of the best mid-season market varieties.

CONRATH—A very early and hardy sort; firm and good shipper; very vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Berry of large size and handsome appearance; resistant to drouth.

GREGG—Fruit very large, good quality, firm and with heavy bloom; canes of very strong growth; needs rich soil and plenty of fertilizer to do well. Very late, extending the season well into blackberry time.

KANSAS—A heavy stocky grower of the Gregg type; exceedingly productive, very large

OLDER—A large jet black berry, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive. Season black berries, fine grained, solid and showy, medium early. One of the very best.

medium early.

PALMER—An early, productive ,and very hardy sort, ripening its crop up at two or three pickings early. Good medium size and of good quality.

PLUM FARMER—One of the best black caps. Fruit jet black, large, firm and sweet. Bears a heavy crop, which generally covers about two weeks. A profitable and attractive variety.

BLACKBERRIES

PLANT on strong, deep, rich land, heavily manured; rows seven feet apart, two feet in the rows for field; prune as with raspberries; form a hedge or tie to wire, cultivate shallow; or may be planted in hills six feet each way, but hedge rows preferable.

ANCIENT BRITON—Medium sized, luscious berries. A hardy and prolific variety.

AGAWAM—Ripens earlier than other kinds and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy, one of the very best hardy sorts.

KITTATINNY—Is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit. Not hardy enough except for the peach belt, where it is unexcelled; berries are very large and the plants productive.

LUCRETIA—One of the low growing, trailing blackberries. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone.

LAWTON—Fruit large and jet black; tender outside the peach belt; an abundant bearer.

MERSEREAU—Very large and black, good quality and firm; sweet, rich, melting, little or no core and few seeds; said to be extremely hardy, having stood from 15 to 20 degrees below zero without protection.

SYNDER—Extremely hardy, very productive, meduim size, without core.

WACHUSETT'S THORNLESS—A blackberry almost thornless, of fair size and quality, but not so productive as some others.

WESTERN TRIUMPH—A good market berry, productive and hardy. Berry medium, rich and sweet. Season midseason to late; requires close pruning for best results.

CURRANTS

SET 4½ to 5 feet apart in rich ground, rows six feet apart; in large plots plant five feet each way and cultivate both ways with horse. Cultivate well or mulch heavily. Prune old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks; manure freely. The best soil for currants is a heavy loam, and no fruit crop is more easily handled. Unlike strawberries or raspberries, they hang when ripe for a few days without loss.

BLACK VICTORIA—Berry of immense size; very productive bush and a very vigorous grower; season about with or a little before Black Champion.

BOSKOOP GIANT—An exceptionally fine currant introduced from Holland. Berries larger than most black varieties; productive, and a good grower. Season about with Champion.

BLACK NAPLES—The old reliable standard black currant, vigorous, productive, best on heavy soil.

BLACK CHAMPION—A variety from England, more productive and fruit larger than Black Naples; season later than most sorts and hangs on extremely well; very profitable.

CHERRY (Red)—Old and reliable, largest red currant except Fay's, which is about the same size.

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red)—This variety has sustained all claims made for it, being as large as the Cherry currant, berries more uniform, with larger stems and fruit less acid; it is the most popular red both for home use and for market.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black)—A variety not quite so vigorous as Black Naples, but more suitable for sandy loam; fruit sweeter and generally better liked for jam and jelly.

PERFECTION (Red)—Berry very large, clusters long; color beautiful bright red; a great bearer, ripens with Fay's. Was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society for a fruit of superior merit.

VERSAILLES (Red)—Clusters longer than Cherry, berries much smaller, very productive.

VICTORIA (Red)—Profitable for market on account of its exceedingly great productiveness, but fruit smaller in size than Cherry and Fay's.

WHITE GRAPE—The finest white currant; very productive; sweeter than the reds; should be in every family garden.

GOOSEBERRIES

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. Among the best sorts are Industry, Crown Bob (red), Clarke, Keepsake and White Smith (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

CLARKE—Fruit large, oblong and pleasing greenish yellow when ripe.

CROWN BOB—Fruit large, oblong, hairy, flavor first-class.

INDUSTRY—It is of vigorous, upright growth, large cropper and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for picking green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with pleasant, rich flavor.

KEEPSAKE—Very large, straw colored, excellent flavor. Can pick very early for green gooseberries.

WHITE SMITH—Fruit large to very large, oblong, flavor good; productive, fairly vigorous. One of the best.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

DOWNING—Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good, vigorous and productive.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—A small sized American variety, bears abundant and regular crops, seldom mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and good.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket)—Fruit almost round, red, larger than Pearl or Downing, very vigorous grower, which is a desirable trait; does not mildew; is productive.

PEARL—An exceedingly productive variety, of good size and quality. Very similar to Downing.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; vigorous grower.

MISCELLANEOUS

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1¼ inches long and ⅜ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth; hardy.

RUSSIAN—Fruit not so large as Downing or New American's, but tree very much hardier, loads enormously; berries sweet and very pleasant to eat; tree grows vigorously. Well worth planting, even if fruit is gathered only by the birds, who relish it immensely. When the birds are eating mulberries they are not eating cherries.

ASPARAGUS.

See that the ground is well drained; work it up fine and deep with liberal dressings of well rotted manure. The roots should be planted in rows 8 inches by four to six feet apart. A dressing of salt occasionally improves the yield and quality. Cut whenever the young shoots get about six inches above the ground. Enormous quantities can be grown from an acre if the ground is kept rich, and highly remunerative results follow an intelligent management.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is generally recognized as much superior to the old varieties, both in the early maturity and in the size of the plants, and hence the yield per acre.

COLUMBIAN (Mammoth White)—Of superior quality and a good yielder. Well known for the clear whiteness of its stalk.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—An early variety of French origin. Stalks of large size, tender and attractive.

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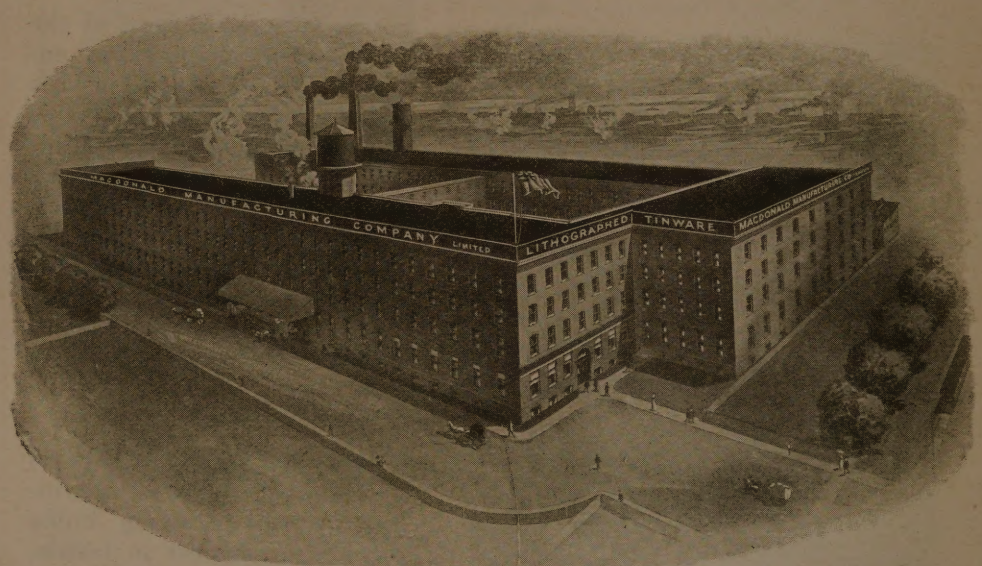

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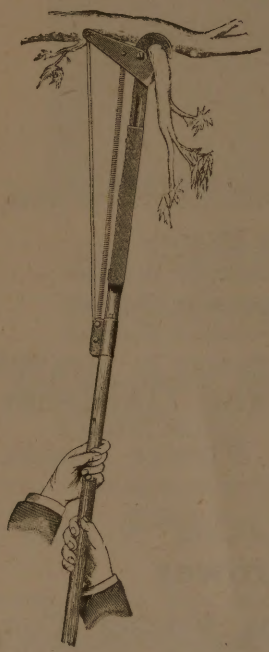

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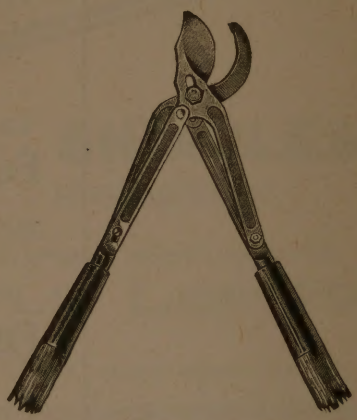

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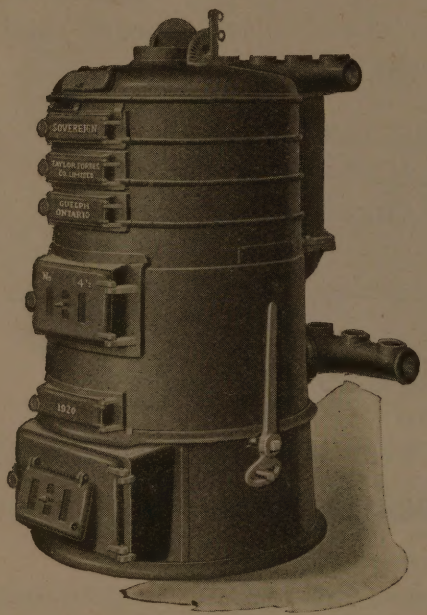

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